

# COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER

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“ Notwithstanding all this, however, if the manufacture of straw were  
“ of a description to require, in order to give it success, the collecting of  
“ the manufacturers together in great numbers, I should, however great  
“ the wealth that it might promise, never have done any thing to promote  
“ its establishment.”—COTTAGE ECONOMY, *Letter to the Secretary of the*  
“ *Society of Arts.*”

TO

## THE LANDOWNERS OF ENGLAND.

Kensington, 3d Jan. 1827.

GENTLEMEN,

FOR a great number of years it has been the fashion to cry up, to extol, in language the most exaggerated, the manufacturing branch of business in this country. This thing, which is generally called *manufactures*, a word used to represent the whole of the interests and property ap-

pertaining to this branch of national affairs, has, for a long while past, been so cried up, represented as so great in point of importance, so momentous as a source of national wealth; it has been so everlastingly talked of as being the pride and support of the country, especially during the last war, that, at last, you have, and by your own acquiescence



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ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

and instrumentality, too, been brought down, not only to a level with these spinners and weavers; but to be actually something beneath them, in the eyes even of your own tenants. At last, however, a state of things is come, which would enlighten any portion of God's creatures, yourselves only excepted.

It has been the fashion to speak of "*our manufactures*" as something *new*; as something created by George the Third and by Pitt. Just as if England were not always famous for manufactures; just as if the produce of her own rare soil and climate had not, even a thousand years ago, enabled her (in conjunction with her power and her valour) to lay under contribution all the nations with whom she condescended to carry on trade. Just as if maritime commerce and the business of merchants were things of modern date! Just as if the race of merchants were created by George the Third and by Pitt, and just as if the Royal Exchange were

erected by them! To be satisfied that England had merchants, in great numbers, and that those merchants were of great weight in the country, and possessed great riches, what need we more than this one fact, that a considerable number of the convents, of the abbeyes, priories and other religious foundations, which existed in England, were *founded by merchants of London*; and that, too, some of them, more than a thousand years ago. The persons who were founders of these religious and charitable establishments, were Kings, Queens, Noblemen and Ladies, great knights and merchants of London, and, these latter, known as to their rank, as merchants of London, and nothing more. England was not, then, erected by George the Third and by Pitt. Observe, too, that the merchants of those days were none of your loan-mongering crew; for (and pray mark it well), their religion positively forbade them to take interest for money in any shape, even if the money

were lent upon mortgage. This was the sort of merchants that gave England her character for fairness and integrity in her dealings: it was not a crew of base, interest-taking, grasping, monopolizing, discounting, gambling caitiffs, that are a disgrace to the name of merchant; and that reflect dishonour and even affix infamy on every thing that is mean enough to connect itself with them. In those remote times, there were, indeed, no villanous Jews and Jobbers; no miscreants, who swallow whole batches of widows and orphans at a breakfast. But, again I say, it is another specimen of the vanity and insolence of the present day, to pretend that this commercial greatness, as it is called, is any thing new in England; and equally impudent it is to pretend, that the manufacturing powers are something new.

But, Gentlemen, there is *something new* in the manner and shape of this manufacturing. Formerly the business was carried on in all parts of the country: now

it has been so managed; the taxing and paper-money system has created such a mass of monopolies; has drawn the wealth of the country into such great heaps, as to cause the manufacturing work-people to be collected into enormous masses, and that, too, in those parts of the country least productive of food. He must be next to an idiot, who does not perceive, that this is a most unnatural state of things; that it must rob the land of all that which would be earned by the wives and the small children of the agricultural labourers; and that, in case of any fluctuations in the manufacturing business, all the horrors attendant upon ruin and poverty must be witnessed, in the parts of the country in which great numbers of persons are collected together.

For fifteen or sixteen years I have been endeavouring to call the attention of the country to this great evil. I have stood alone; and have, indeed, been opposed by the whole of the press, and by



every speaker that I have heard of, that ever uttered a word upon the subject. For several years past, until very lately, the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, in observing upon the reports that have been published concerning the low wages and miserable state of the farming labourers, has invariably advised them *to go to the North*, and there to become manufacturers, that being, according to him, the only possible way of obtaining for themselves and their families a sufficiency of food. He has, indeed, suggested another mode of lessening their wants; namely, that of *abstaining from breeding*, which mode, if it had been recommended to people upwards of three score years and ten, might have had some chance of success; but, as the recommendation addressed itself to bouncing girls of eighteen or twenty, with the blood ready to burst through their skins, and to young fellows that valued life itself only because it afforded them the gratification of their

tastes and passions, the recommendation dropped dead from the Doctor's press. To quit the plough, the bill-hook and the spade, and to fly to the spinning-jenny and the shuttle was, however, Doctor Black's grand remedy; and urge the adoption of it he did with as much zeal and pertinacity as ever quack did remedies by which he was to get so much for a packet. "Look to the North, dear fellow-subjects," exclaimed the Doctor: "see how enlightened they are in the North! Look at Scotland, unhappy ploughmen and poachers of Sussex and Hampshire! It is not from the land and the woods, that the food and shelter of man come: these are not to be found in the South: it is in the North where you find them: they are created by mental improvement and by perfection in the art of twisting and platting together the down which comes out of the seed-pods of little plants which grow in Carolina, Georgia and other distant parts



" of the world." The *Edinburgh Reviewers*, all children of the same family with the Doctor, proved, in manner most elaborate, that it was, not to the land, not to light taxes or no taxes at all; not to these, nor to any thing else of a vulgar nature, that a people owed their happiness; but to a *judicious distribution of labour*; to the farmer not wasting the time of his family in making the women and girls knit stockings and spin sheets and shirts; but, to his first selling the wool and the flax, at the rate, perhaps, of a shilling a pound, and buying it back again from the manufacturer at the rate of ten shillings a pound. These enlightened political philosophers proved beyond all question, that it was better for a farmer to carry his fat ten miles, sell it to a tallow-chandler for threepence a pound, let him make candles of it, and then buy the fat back again in the shape of candles at a shilling a pound: they proved that this was much better for the farmer than to make the fat into candles him-

self, by the hands of his wife or daughters or maid-servants, and by these means have his candles for about *fourpence* a pound, including the wick.

In short, the monstrous fooleries which these Scotchmen have played, in this sort of way, within the last twenty years, is even beyond conception; and, in twenty more years, the thing will not be believed to be possible by the young men of that day. The truth is, however, that these men are *mere writers*: they are writers by trade: they understand that trade pretty well; but, they know nothing of the real situation of the people of this or of any other country. When they are writing about the labouring classes, and about the means of bettering their lot, they utter that which those labouring classes would not at all understand if they were to read it. These men are all of one and the same description and character. They have begun in poverty, accompanied with ambition. They have been compelled to write for

their bread, their daily bread. They have not associated with noblemen, clergymen, gentlemen, tradesmen, mechanics, farmers, labourers, soldiers, nor sailors. They have moved no where but within their own little circle: a circle of sameness and of everlasting reaching after something or other, tending to put money into their pockets or victuals into their stomachs. Their very dress has had an influence on their minds. At once as showy and as cheap as possible. The washerwoman's bill has been, with them, a document of no small importance. In a word, a life spent in endeavours to disguise their poverty, and to get, if possible, something to change the poverty into riches. Such men may know a great deal about *words*, but, what the devil can they know of *men* or of *things*; and it requires a *personal acquaintance* with what we write about, to enable us to write about it with sense and with effect. Lords are generally thought to know very little about the affairs of the common people. The most unobservant

of Lords, however, know a thousand times as much about them as these men do. They really *know* nothing; they are extremely enlightened; but they have *no knowledge*; and, if upon any subject, they be correct, it is by the merest accident in the world. I mean any subject connected with national or domestic economy; for they have no nation and no family: they come forth to get the means of living out of their facility of publishing great parcels of words.

Hence all this stupid stuff in praise of manufacturing establishments: hence all their exultations at the prosperity of Manchester and Paisley: hence all their everlasting clamour in praise of paper-money. No creature that has ever seen the common people in their natural manners, lives, and habits, would think of recommending to them an abstinence from breeding, any more than of recommending them to cut their throats. But, the greatest error of all, perhaps, of these perti-

nacious word-mongers has been, their praises on manufacturing establishments. Their devil seems to owe them a grudge, and to be resolved to punish them for their sins even in this world; for, now we have before us all the natural fruit of these manufacturing establishments, and, never was there bitterer fruit produced in this world. The newspapers, and particularly, I think, that of Doctor Black, tell us, that trade and manufacturing *are reviving*; and are likely to be in a more *healthful* state than they have been during the last year. That may easily be, without the state being a bit too healthful. But, what proof have we of this? I shall mention a thing or two presently, which clearly demonstrate that there has been and that there is likely to be, no change at all for the better. There needed no one to tell us this, however; but, the astonishing thing is, that all this body of writers will still shut their eyes against the real and only cause of the depression which now prevails. There are, certainly, many men in England, who now see the real cause of their depression, and who freely declare their opinions upon certain occasions. There are some few, very few, of the country newspapers, which have,

after years of laughing at me and abusing me, adopted my opinions upon this subject; but, the main body of the writers appears to be still as blind and obdurate as ever. To all sorts of causes, except to the true, the one, the all-efficient cause, they ascribe this depression and decline, though the real cause is as apparent to every sensible man that has thought or read upon the subject, as the ground before him is apparent to his eyes. Or, as it was apparent to Mr. Hume, that fifty-four pounds were better in his pocket than to be squandered away in a war against the Turks. This band of Scotch scribblers have seen the paper-money put out in great quantities; they have seen prices rise, and that which is called prosperity come. They have seen the paper-money drawn in, and they have seen prices fall, and distress and ruin follow. Three several times; at three distinct periods, within the last twenty years, have they seen these things take place. They saw the paper-money pushed out in 1822; they saw low prices changed into high prices; they saw the false prosperity immediately follow. They now see the paper drawn in; they see distress and ruin follow, and, yet, oh yet! the pertinacious, stupid, perverse brutes continue



niggling along expressing their expectations of returning prosperity, while the law says that the paper-money shall be further and most prodigiously reduced in quantity. There is not a man of sense in the whole country, who is, at the same time, a reading man, that does not know that a large part of the currency of the country, and a very large part of it, too, still consists of country bank-notes, and, those notes of *one pound*. I travelled, last fall, about six hundred miles. I was in nine counties; in several cities and great market-towns; at the greatest fair that is held in England; and, I know that the far greater part of the currency in all those counties is country bank-notes; and the Scotch themselves tell us that, in their parts, they have nothing else, there being thousands upon thousands of Scotchmen, who have attained the age of thirty years, without ever having once set his eyes upon the King's gold coin. What brutes, then, must these Scotch writers be; what obstinate, what ill-conditioned, what thwart-over devils they must be, still to write on as if they believed that it was not the quantity of the currency that produced alternately the depression and the flashy prosperity;

and as if they still believed that the prosperity, as they have the impudence to call it, would come back again, while the paper-money continued to diminish in quantity!

It being a fact, which no man that has any regard for character will attempt to deny, that a very large part of the currency, especially if you take its efficiency into view, consists of country bank-notes; and, it being certain that, as the law now stands, those country bank-notes must, for the greater part, cease to exist in the month of April, 1829, it is impossible for any man of common sense and with an understanding not wholly perverted, to expect a rise of prices, except in some case where the seasons, or some other accidental cause, has to do with the matter. However, where are the symptoms of this returning prosperity? There has been a public meeting held at Blackburn, in Lancashire, which place is in the very centre of the manufactures of England. This meeting was not held in the fields and liable to be dispersed by the bayonet. It was held in the *ball and concert room* of that town; and, at the meeting, Mr. DEWHURST, who was twice imprisoned, twice dungeoned as a radical, made a speech, which is

extremely well worthy of your attention, containing, as it does, more valuable matter than you would hear at St. Stephen's if you were to be present there during the whole of this session. This speech I shall, if I have room, insert in another part of the Register; but, I shall here confine myself to the resolutions passed at this meeting, and which resolutions unquestionably express the sentiments of the great majority of the people in that county. They give us a picture of the people whom the Pitt-system has drawn together in great masses; and, if you can read that picture without feeling, at once, sorrow and shame, you deserve something a great deal worse than the loss of your estates.

#### TAXATION, CORN LAWS, PARLIAMENTARY REFORM, &c.

At a Meeting of the different Trades of Blackburn and the neighbourhood, held on Monday, the 25th instant, in the Ball and Concert Room, the following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Moved by Mr. E. Hammond, and seconded by Mr. J. Laycock:

1st. That the distress and misery which pervade the whole of the working classes of this town and neighbourhood are such, that if not speedily changed for the better, a

convulsion of some sort or other must at no distant period inevitably take place; that we look forward to the future with much alarm, for that, in addition to our sufferings from hunger, we are at this inclement season of the year destitute of clothing, bedding, and fuel; that his Majesty's Ministers know our real situation, therefore for them to turn a deaf ear to our complaints would be to add insult to injury; that those distresses have not been caused by untoward seasons, or through the agency of Divine Providence, but through the acts of a self-elected House of Commons, who have had no other end in view than their own aggrandizement, to the ruin and degradation of the industrious working classes of the community.

Moved by Mr. Geo. Dewhurst, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Austin:

2d. That this now unhappy country owes all its calamities to an over taxation and a fictitious currency, and that this excessive taxation cannot be wrung from the people, in a healthy state of the currency, without producing misery, if possible, greater than that we now suffer; therefore this Meeting respectfully calls upon the Legislature to reduce the army, all sinecures, pensions, grants, and emoluments not merited by well known public services, and an appropriation of the public estates called Crown Lands, and Church property, to the liquidation of the National Debt, and also an equitable

adjustment with regard to all contracts between man and man.

Moved by Mr. James Park, seconded by Mr. Thomas Ellensworth :

3d. That this Meeting views with abhorrence the passing of the Corn Bill in 1815, and its continuance to the present time, in opposition to the repeated and urgent prayers of a starving people ; that the passing of this Corn Bill has had the greatest tendency to destroy our home and foreign trade, thereby raising the price of food on the one hand, and decreasing the demand for our labour on the other, while at the same time our self-elected Representatives have done this injustice to the people, for the purpose of supporting in splendour and affluence themselves and adherents, whilst those who labour for the benefit of the nation are totally neglected.

Moved by Mr. John Laycock, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Austin :

4th. Believing that taxation is the cause of all our calamities, and that the Corn Laws are the consequence of such taxation, this Meeting calls upon the two Houses of Parliament to remove such grievous and oppressive imposts ; and to prevent a recurrence of the evil in future, to cause an efficient Reform in the Commons House of Parliament, upon the principles of Universal Suffrage and Election by Ballot ; that such a reform in the Commons' House of Parliament and an Extension of the Elective Franchise,

would give to the Manufacturing Interest its due weight in the Legislature of the Country ; and that a repeal of the Corn Laws and a reduction of taxation ought immediately to take place.

Moved by Mr. Edward Hammond, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Austin :

5th. That separate Petitions, founded upon the above Resolutions, be forwarded for presentation to both Houses of Parliament, from the different Trades of Blackburn and the Neighbourhood.

Moved by Mr. Edward Hammond, and seconded by Mr. Geo. Dewhurst :

6th. That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman, for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair this day.

ANTHONY M'GREGOR

In the Chair.

*Blackburn, Dec. 25th, 1826.*

Here, then, we have Norfolk Petition once more. There will be, very shortly, not a county, either in England or Scotland, that will not have sent up its own edition of the Norfolk Petition ; and, whatever else may be omitted in any of those editions, a prayer for a new disposition of the *Church property* is never omitted. Other matters apart for the present, however, will any one believe, that these resolutions, moved and pass-



ed in the face of the whole town of Blackburn, and by persons allowed to assemble for that purpose, in the *ball and concert room* of that place; will any body believe, that these resolutions, passed in such a place and under such circumstances, *contain a tissue of falsehoods*? Yet, a tissue of falsehoods these resolutions must contain, or the Scotch philosophers are either the greatest liars or the greatest fools that ever put pen to paper. These philosophers, however, are totally ruined for ever; from shabby-genteel coats and shirts with false collars and breasts, they must come to holes at their elbows and no shirt at all, whenever the present infernal system shall be blown to pieces. They now stand with their political souls pledged to the devil of politics for the soundness of the paper system. "MALACHI MALAGROWTHER," who, they say, is that *Walter Scott*, that I have always despised, and that was the first Baronet that the present King made, being followed closely by that other famous Baronet, COUTTS TROTTER, whose very name, the bare sound of whose very name is enough for any man of common stomach; Malagrowther is, they say, a fictitious name taken by the first of these two Scotchmen. He wrote,

last spring, three pamphlets upon the subject of the Scotch paper-money. To notice all the absurdities, all the falsehoods, all the instances of impudence and of insolence contained in these two pamphlets; to bestow a suitable degree of censure upon each, would occupy more than the space of a whole *Register*. But, a duty due to truth is, just to notice the JET of these pamphlets, which may be expressed thus: he asserts, *that, if a Bill be passed to cause the Scotch banks to cease to issue one pound notes, in like manner as the English banks are to cease, all sorts of ruin and misery will fall upon Scotland, and that, if Scotland be left alone in this respect, her flourishing condition will continue*. Now, mind, this is the assertion of WALTER SCOTT, who was the first man that this King made a Baronet, and who, as the newspapers tell us, dined with ÆOLUS CANNING the other day. This is the assertion of Walter Scott. It was made in February last, or, at latest, in March; and the month of October saw Scotland plunged into all sorts of ruin and misery, *notwithstanding the threatened Bill had never been brought into Parliament*! Sir Malagrowther ought to have listened to me, when I told

the people in Lincoln's Inn-fields that it was the greatest folly in the world to suppose, that the one pound notes could be abolished in England, without, in effect, their being abolished in Scotland; that whether the intended Act extended to Scotland or not, prices would be affected in Scotland by the Act, in the same degree as in England. Malagrowther could not see this. He thought that if there were no law to put down the one pound notes in Scotland, they would all keep out in as great quantity as ever, and that Scotland would continue to flourish while England would be experiencing distress. The suffering has been great in England, it is great, and it will be greater; but, as yet, it has been nothing (the relative population considered) to the suffering which has been experienced in Scotland, since Malagrowther wrote his pamphlet; or (and mind this *or*), the Scotch lords and Scotch manufacturers and Scotch newspaper writers are the brazenest liars and the meanest knaves under the sun. I do not accuse them of this; but, I must, then, insist on the other proposition of the dilemma.

Is this Malagrowther, then, really the first Baronet that the present King made? Is this a fel-

low to turn a government aside from its purpose? From the Report of the Committee on the Scotch banks, it appears that the Ministers were frightened by a threat of the Scotch bankers, that, if the Bill were passed, *they would all stop in one day*, and, thus, of course, throw the country into confusion. This is, doubtless, the real cause why the Ministers did not extend the Bill to Scotland. It is not always wise to take counsel from fear; but, the Ministers acted wisely in this case without suspecting that they did; for, it would not have been wise to tempt these greedy desperadoes, who, like HARPAGON, in the "Avare" of MOLIÈRE, are capable of quarrelling with themselves and even of biting and tearing themselves at the prospect of being thwarted in their schemes of monopoly. It would not have been wise to tempt these horrible rooks to throw things into confusion, and to injure so many thousands of innocent persons as they would have injured; that is to say, it would not have been wise to do this, if the thing which these Harpagon's dreaded, could be effected by means not calculated to enrage them to mischief, and yet quite as effectual. Luck, therefore, rather than any thing else, induced the Ministers



to desist; but, the ruin and misery have come creeping slowly over Scotland in *just the same manner and in just the same degree as they would have done, if the Bill had extended to Scotland by name.* And this is precisely what stupid Malagrowther could not see. He thought, soft-brained poet as he is, that if there were no *law* to abolish one pound notes in Scotland, they would continue to circulate there in abundance as great as of late years, though the *law* would diminish their quantity in England. Malagrowther, good soul, thought that a man would give a sovereign for a bushel of wheat, on the south side of the Tweed, and that a one pound Scotch note would, at the same time, buy a bushel of wheat on the north side of the Tweed; and he thought, too, good soft-headed bookseller and baronet, that the Scotch notes would not be diminished in number and amount. He thought, now, I dare say, that if a man in England owed a man in Scotland a sovereign, and that, if he could get two Scotch notes for a sovereign, he would choose to pay the sovereign, and not to buy a Scotch note for ten shillings and pay him that! Malagrowther appears not to have perceived, that, if the Scotch paper kept up

to the value of the English paper, the Scotch paper must be diminished in quantity in proportion to the diminution in the quantity of the English paper; and that, then, of little consequence indeed, would it be, whether this effect would be produced *by law* or *without law*, in the first instance. Malagrowther, the great Malagrowther, does not appear to have perceived that, if the Scotch paper did not keep up in value with the English paper, or other money, no matter what, then there would be an exchange against Scotland; and that, for every pound of taxes, collected in Scotland, more than a Scotch pound must be paid in England, when the collector-general sent up his collections. But, the gross absurdity is, to suppose that a difference in the value of the currency could exist, for any length of time, in different parts of the same country, all having constant transactions with each other, without some part or other of the currency coming to an open discount. I always said, "Pass the Bill for England, or even for Middlesex, and I will pledge myself that you drive out all the one pound notes in every other part of the kingdom." If the Bill had been passed for Middlesex only, its



effects would have extended all over the country in the course of one week. Scotland, therefore, has felt all the ruin and misery which England has felt from this Bill, and from the panic which preceded it; and, if Malagrowther had one single grain of political honesty clinging about his baronetship and his booksellership, he would confess, that he had written three most stupid as well as most insolent and impudent pamphlets upon this subject.

The conclusion from all this is, that the country is like that crazy hulk which I described in a *Register* written during "late panic," which DOCTOR BARING, the loan-monger, asserted to have proceeded from a hot commercial fit. The country is in a state of gradual decline; but, it will not be gradual towards the arrival of the day when no more one pound notes are to be issued in England. It is *sinking* now; but then it will go down *souse*. Ask any man in Norfolk: ask any man in Hampshire: ask any man in any part of the country, what he thinks would be the consequence, if *all the one pound notes were taken out of circulation to-morrow morning*? His answer would be, "*universal ruin*." If Peel's Bill had gone into full effect at the time appoint-

ed for its going into effect, wheat would have been sold at three and sixpence a bushel at this day; and, in case of an abundant harvest, for three shillings a bushel; and there would not have been one man amongst you, the landlords; not one man amongst ten thousand of you, that would not have been stripped of his estate. Well, why is not the same consequence to follow in the present case? The Act of last year brings us back to Peel's Bill. It is to bring us back to Peel's Bill, in April 1829. I care not a straw about Scotland or Ireland: let that Bill go into effect, and, then, wheat will be at three and sixpence a bushel. There must be a gold currency. Five pound notes of country bankers will be made use of merely as bills of exchange, wherever they are made use of at all. No man will lay one of them by for an hour: we come to a real gold currency: the rag-rooks go to the devil that made them; and your estates go to the Jews and loan-mongers. Let that Bill go into full effect, and I would not give a farthing for the interest that nine-tenths of you will have in your manors and your acres; and, if it do not go into full effect; if you baulk me this time, I will have revenge upon you by actual-

ly hanging up the Gridiron at Fleet-Street, which I already have in my yard, made and painted, (only wanting that gilding, which, for the honour of gold, it shall have,) unless this Bill go into full effect. So that, we come to this, at last, you cannot keep your estates without seeing me hoist my Gridiron, which measures *six feet by seven*, and has handle and legs that it would do your heart good to see.

I now come to my other proof of the horrible state to which the country has been reduced; and this is a proof which, I am sure, no *loyal* man will call in question: I mean the King's surprising Letter to the Archbishops, which, before I proceed further, I shall here do myself the honour to insert.

*His Majesty's Letter to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.*

(Copy.) Whitehall, Dec. 13, 1826.

MY LORD, — I have the honour, in obedience to the commands of his Majesty, to transmit to your Grace a letter signed by the King, authorizing your Grace to take proper measures for promoting subscriptions within your Grace's province, for the relief of the Manufacturing Classes in some Districts of the United Kingdom.

It is proposed that these Subscrip-

tions shall go in aid of those which have been entered into in the Metropolis for the same benevolent and charitable purpose. I have accordingly to desire, in compliance with the terms of his Majesty's letter, your Grace will take immediate steps for promoting the objects therein set forth.—I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Grace's most obedient  
humble servant,

ROBERT PEEL.

To the Archbishops of Canterbury  
and York, &c. &c. &c.

GEORGE R.

Most Reverend Father in God, Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Councillor, We greet you well! Whereas the Manufacturing classes, in some districts of the United Kingdom have suffered, and are still suffering, severe distress; and whereas many of Our subjects have entered into voluntary subscriptions for their relief, and have, at the same time, most humbly prayed Us to issue Our Royal Letters, directed to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and the Lord Archbishop of York, authorising them to promote contributions within their several provinces for the same benevolent purpose: We, taking the premises into Our Royal consideration, and being always ready to give the best encouragement and countenance to such humane and charitable undertakings, are graciously pleased to condescend

to their request. And We do hereby direct, that these Our letters be communicated by you to the several suffragan Bishops within your province, expressly requiring them to take care that publication be made thereof, on such Sunday, and in such places within their respective dioceses, as the said Bishops shall appoint; and that upon this occasion the Ministers in each parish do effectually excite their parishioners to a liberal contribution, which shall be collected the week following, at their respective dwellings, by the church-wardens or overseers of the poor in each parish, and the Ministers of the several parishes are to cause the sums so collected to be paid immediately into the hands of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, bankers, of our City of London, to be accounted for by them, and applied to the carrying on and promoting the above-mentioned good designs. And so we bid you very heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Windsor, the 16th day of December, 1826, in the seventh year of our reign.

By his Majesty's command,  
ROBERT PEEL.

To the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, for a Collection in aid of the Subscriptions entered into for the Relief of the Manufacturing Classes in the United Kingdom.

My loyalty restrains me from affixing degrading epithets and appellations to any thing, be it what

it may, that comes from under the hand of the King; otherwise, there present themselves for my selection such a string of them upon this occasion, that they frighten even myself barely to think of. But, in plain and modest terms, let me ask if England ever saw the like of this before the reign of George the Third? Here we are, living, as our forefathers lived, under a certain law, which has been the law of the land nearly three hundred years, and which provides effectually for the relief of all indigent persons. This law appoints that the means of such relief shall be taken from the land; this relief, or, rather, the amount of it, is a lien upon all the land in the kingdom; there are officers appointed by this law, to say in what proportion the several portions of the land shall contribute towards this relief; there is a mode of collecting this amount, specified by the law; all judges, sheriffs, justices of the peace, and all persons in authority of a civil nature are authorized and commanded to aid and assist in the enforcing of this law; there is, in case of non-payment of the assessment, a power of distraint of goods, of taking possession of chattles and lands, and even of seizure and imprisonment of the



person. So that, here this relief is secured; here this effectual relief of all indigent persons is secured by every power with which the King, his magistrates and all his officers of every description are invested. Here are means, which can never fail, because they consist of the land itself and of all that it bears upon it; and here is a mode of coming at those means which can never fail, without a failure of power or of justice on the part of the government itself. Yet, with this law in full force; with this law, unquestioned by any one, whether as to its validity, its meaning, or its efficiency; with this law in existence, here is a King who comes and calls upon the two archbishops to cause their bishops, who are again to call their clergy to call upon his people at large to relieve the indigent by the means of voluntary charity! What must the state of that country be, where such an appeal and under such circumstances can take place?

But, Landowners, what ought to be your thoughts upon this occasion? Ought you still to applaud that system which has collected together people in such masses, as to cause suffering to such an extent as to form an apology for a measure even like this?

In the first place, this system has robbed your estates of the employment which belonged to the women and the children, of the husbands and fathers necessary to the cultivation of your land. Then, the same system huddles great masses of the people together; throws them, at times, out of all employment; makes them unfit to return to the cultivation of the land; and then it calls upon you to assist in maintaining an army, a standing army in time of peace, to provide against the danger which might arise out of the miseries of these masses of people! Could the devil himself, if he had cogitated for five centuries, have hatched a system more pregnant with misery and destruction?

The Call, however, which is intended to be made, in all parts of the kingdom, for money to relieve the indigence of the manufacturers, will have no effect, I imagine, upon any but tax and tithe eaters and upon very stupid or very timid people. If there be great scarcity of other things in the north, it can hardly be that there is a scarcity of land. Numerous as the swarms of unfortunate creatures are, they are not nearly so numerous as the acres of land; and I believe that, to every human creature in Yorkshire and Lancashire, little babies

and all, there are about *six or seven acres of land*. Before, therefore, an application of this *sert* is made to us, we ought to be informed from what cause it is that the land in those counties cannot relieve the indigent, as well as the lands in other counties. Why is Norfolk to subscribe money to relieve the distressed manufacturers in Lancashire and Yorkshire? Or, to put the question rightly, why are the people of Norfolk, first to maintain their own indigent persons, and then subscribe money for relieving the indigent persons in Yorkshire and Lancashire, who have been sacking, for great numbers of years, the high rents which have been caused by the establishment of those very manufactories that have, at last, created a demand upon their land for relief of the poor? Besides, if these counties cannot maintain their poor, there is a power to extend the demand for relief on the lands of the neighbouring counties. Why is Norfolk, why are Sussex and Hampshire and Dorsetshire and Devonshire and Cornwall; why are they, whose lands have been most monstrously injured by being stripped of that in-doors employment which has all been conveyed away to Lancashire and York-

shire; why are those eastern and southern and western counties to be called upon to subscribe money to save the purses of the sharp and greedy landlords in the North?

For my own part, if I were to give a shilling (and I certainly shall not give one farthing) to be conveyed by the means of archbishops and bishops and deacons and God knows what besides, "into the hands of Messrs. Smith, Payne and Smith, bankers of our city of London"; if I were to give a farthing to be conveyed into the hands of these people, whose names being introduced in this way makes this Royal Letter smell of those dignified documents, an invoice or a bill of exchange; if I were to give one single farthing into the hands of these people, I should look upon it as a farthing given, not to the poor spinners and weavers of Lancashire and Yorkshire; not to those poor creatures and their wives and children; but *to the landowners of those counties*; and for what *reason* I should do this, neither this document nor any thing else that I have yet seen, gives me any information.

There are a great many persons who will look upon this Royal Letter as containing a royal com-



mand. In the several parishes, the parsons will go, attended by the parish officers and by the tax-gatherers. This formidable group every man will have to face, unless he has the good fortune to be absent from his house. Some will take care to be absent; some few will have the spirit to refuse to part with their money for such a purpose; but, the far greater part will submit to the request as to a demand; and will pay as a tax that which will be represented as a voluntary gift. But, what is the sum which can be collected in this way to do; and when are the collections to end? The starvation arises, not from a scarcity of food in the country; not from any want of victuals, drink, or clothing in the country; there is an abundance of all these in the country; but here are hundreds and hundreds of thousands of people, destitute of the means of purchasing these necessaries of life, not because they are unable to work; not because they want strength or want skill; but, because those who used to employ them and to pay them wages wherewith to buy a sufficiency of food and of clothing, are no longer able to do this. The cause of their being unable to do it is, the alteration which has taken

place in the value of the money; that value is proceeding on in a course which must necessarily make the difficulty of paying wages to these people greater and greater every day that they live. Where, then, is this work of subscribing to end? The sum will be nothing compared with the sum that is wanted; but, if it were sufficient for the present, another sum must follow it; another sum must follow that; and, at last, a perpetual contribution must be going on all over the kingdom to support these masses of people which a blind and greedy system has gathered together.

It is for you, Landowners, to think of these things. But, very strongly am I persuaded that you will never seriously think of them until it be too late. There are the masses collected together: despise them you cannot; maintain them you must, in one way or another, and, my consolation is, that whatever of evil shall arise to you out of this state of things, will be far short of what a great part of you deserve for your conduct during many years past.

W.M. COBBETT.

P.S. I here insert the speech of Mr. DEWHURST, one of the dungeoned-men of 1817 and 1819.



He has lived to see him, who brought the Dungeon-Bill into the House of Commons, *cut his own throat at North Cray, in Kent*; and, Landowners, I would advise you now to listen attentively to this *radical*, and turn away your ears from the men of *Cornelius Agrippa*. This is the sort of matter that you ought to read about and think about; and not that rubbishy stuff that some of you hear, in places that it is not convenient for me to name. The close of Mr. DEWHURST's speech, or, rather his second speech, must be *very flattering* to your man, CANING.

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*From the Bolton Chronicle.*

MR. GEORGE DEWHURST next addressed the meeting. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It will not be necessary for me to offer any apology for my attendance here this day. The distress that exists is a sufficient motive; it comes home to every man, to every individual in society, except those who are empowered, by a self-elected House of Commons, to receive the public money, without rendering any services to the nation, as an equivalent. [Here was a spontaneous burst of applause from the meeting.] Mr. Dewhurst then read the 2d Resolution, and afterwards commented upon it in the following terms:—Gentlemen, meetings have been held in different

parts of the country, and the object at these meetings, seems to have been a desire to instil into the minds of the people, an idea, that the Corn Laws, and the Corn Laws alone, were the causes of our distress; but I entertain an entirely different opinion; and whoever pays proper attention to the nature of causes and effect, must necessarily arrive at the conclusion, that Taxation is the *real* cause. Eighty millions sterling per annum, are, in one shape, or another, wrung from the hard earnings of the people of this country; and do the idlers, whose individual incomes exceed the income of a German Prince, contribute any thing towards the payment of this immense sum? Some of these hold their estates by hereditary title, and are thereby hereditary legislators. They have consequently had the privilege of augmenting, by their own acts, the value of their hundreds and thousands of acres; and also been enabled to gratify the wants of their hungry dependants, at the expense of the people. If we, who now surround this table, were to collect 10% a week from the remainder of the meeting, and had the disposal of this sum without control, we should undoubtedly enrich our friends and dependants, and neglect the great body of the payers. The poor working man is generally content with a bellyful of beef; and the man who is not satisfied with the gratification of his natural wants, acts in the double capacity of a miser and a

robber of the public. He is essentially the same as the highway robber; but of the two, the highway robber is the preferable character; for, if a man is driven, by distress and poverty, to the highway, he does it to satisfy the cravings of his wife and children; whilst the enormous income of the other, derived solely from the produce of the labourer, is expended in luxury and extravagance, and in pampering worthless minions and servants. The Duke, Bishop, Earl, or Commoner, whatever situation he may occupy, if he receives any more than merited wages, is a robber. It is not morality to go to Church, receive the Sacrament, fast, and make long prayers; yet, if your actions are blameless, and you neglect these, the miscreants will denounce you as *Deists* and *Atheists*, as beings unworthy the protection of the laws; but I maintain, that the morality of Jesus Christ was, to "*Do unto others, as you would they should do unto you.*" I maintain, that excessive taxation is the cause of all the evil. The Corn Laws were more strictly enforced in 1821, 1822, 1823, than they are at present; for, within the last three months, considerable imports of grain have been made, and yet our sufferings are infinitely greater than they were at those periods. I contend, that the prices of all commodities are regulated by the quantity of money in circulation, and I hold in my hand an estimate of the expenses of the year 1813, just

previous to the close of the war. In that year they amounted to 112 millions, and some odd money. The price of a calico piece, at that time, was 30s.; the same cloth is now selling at 7s., and the prices for weaving have been reduced in a similar ratio. There were 40 or 50 millions more, of what is called money, in circulation, in 1813, than there is at present; and as tradesmen are not in the habit of keeping money in their pockets, that must have been the cause of the high prices of 1813, as compared with those of the present day. Shortly after the war was ended, and the blessings of peace and plenty were chaunted from one end of the nation to the other, prices suddenly fell, and the wages of every individual fell at the same time; and the Parsons, the Magistrates, and the tax-eaters of every description, said that it was the sudden transition from a state of war to that of peace, which was the cause, and all would again be right after the first ebullition had subsided. When Bonaparte returned from Elba, an improvement took place; but, at the conclusion of the war of 100 days, as it was called, prices again fell, and have since continued to fall, in the exact proportion as the circulating medium has been contracted. There was a revival a few years since, when the Blackburn Banks, and other Banks of a similar description, issued their paper, and speculation arrived at an amazing height, through the facility



with which money could be raised. In the good old times, you might have made calculations on your contracts, to a nicety, for a century to come; but, if a man now makes a contract for any lengthened term, such is the fluctuating nature of a fictitious currency, that he is certain to be deceived. But, I may be asked, how is the medium of exchange to be carried on, if the paper money is withdrawn? I answer, take off taxes in the same proportion as the money is withdrawn, and the real value of the workman's wages will not be reduced. I am certain, that if the money wrung from the people, to support idleness and extravagance, was distributed amongst us, every man, woman, and child, in the kingdom, would have plenty to eat. Some people cry out for a foreign trade, and others for monopoly; but the one makes a German Prince, and the other a Polish beggar. These are plain truths, not mystified with the intricacies of political economy. If we can get the Corn Laws abolished, many other good things must follow: a link of the chain that binds us down will be broken; but we should recollect, that the great landed proprietors are also the legislators, and as self-interest is the stimulant of every human action, they have carried the laws for their own aggrandisement too far. Nor need they flatter themselves, that private benevolence can ever do more than afford mere temporary relief. The 5,000l. they sent down to this town

has done good; but if the money had been circulated in trade, it would have been much better: besides, this charity system is breaking down the spirits of Englishmen—once the admiration of the world. The inventions of genius have sent numbers to the work-house—but who can prevent inventions? Yet, if there were 20 reed makers in Blackburn, and a machine was invented to supersede their labour, it is self-evident that these people would be thrown upon the parish. I now come to the appropriation of the Church property and Crown Lands to the liquidation of the National Debt. This is a delicate subject to treat upon, but the Church property and Crown Lands are the property of the people; and the people want it; for how can it be supposed for a moment, that the interest of 8 or 900 millions of debt can continue to be paid, under the present state of things? There is no prospect for the labouring man but the work-house. He is justly entitled, by his industry, to sufficient meat, drink, and clothing; and when he fails to obtain these, there must be something wrong in the system. The Church property amounts to 9 millions a year, and whilst the Bishop receives 20,000l. per annum, the Curate, who performs all the duty, gets perhaps only 60l. per annum; yet, we call ourselves free-born Englishmen. Many a good man has suffered for speaking the truth, and I myself was confined one hundred and twenty



weeks in a gaol, for saying less than I have done this day; but my present observations will pass by, as the idle wind. I next come to the propriety of an equitable adjustment of all contracts between man and man. Suppose I took a farm, on a lease of twenty years, and, during that period, the price of its produce was materially depreciated; still, if I had the same rent to pay, and my poor rates and other taxes were tripled, is it not evident, that if my landlord is inexorable, and will not lower my rent, that I am a ruined man? The Government is in a similar situation; they entered into an agreement with the fundholder, to pay him a certain per centage for the accommodation he afforded them. This contract was made during the existence of a depreciated currency; and, upon what principle of right is the fundholder to receive two-thirds more for his money now, than when he first made the agreement. Whilst our labourers are suffering the extreme of misery, and I own tradesmen are realizing scarcely any profits, the fundholder remains steady. We are in a state of insolvency; and why should the whole of the people be robbed to pay the national creditor? All contracts then being regulated by the value of money, it follows that, to prevent panic after panic, we must have a metallic currency; and, if this were the case, there could not happen any thing more than an occasional fluctuation from the scarcity of bullion. We are but plain

unlettered mechanics; yet, I say, these are plain facts, and I cannot but rejoice to learn, that Mr. Canning has almost declared himself to be a Radical. He has avowed, that the next war would be a war of opinions, and that all the discontented and restless spirits of the age would be ranged under the banner of England. I confess I am a character of this description, and may possibly enlist under the banners of the Right Honourable Gentleman. Mr. Canning and Lord Liverpool are certainly loyal men, and, of course, the Radicals will now be considered as loyal subjects;—they were always loyal subjects. Did I ever recommend violence? No. But because I called upon the people to come forward, and demand their rights, I was dragged from my family to a dungeon. It is impossible for me to swallow the infamous doctrine, that our sufferings are the visitations of Providence for our sins, for the poor are not the authors of the calamities that surround us. Then, why punish them? We are told that “it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of Heaven;” but when, in spite of this solemn warning, we see the very teachers of these sentiments wallowing in all the luxuries and follies of the age, is it to be wondered at, that *Deism* and *Atheism* prevail? Let us, then, make one grand effort to extricate ourselves, by petitioning the Legis-

lature for a removal of all our grievances. But I still affirm, that if the Corn Laws were repealed to-morrow, and the rest of our taxes to be continued, our situation would be very little improved. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. DEWHURST again rose. He expressed a wish that the advocates for Catholic Emancipation would join the ranks of the Reformers; for, if a Reform in Parliament was effected, Emancipation would follow as a matter of course. He was aware that no country suffered so much as Ireland; for in no other country were the inhabitants forbid to quit the threshold of their doors before sunrise, or after sunset. He praised the Irish leaders for their exertions, but said, whenever they came in contact with the pestilential breath of an English Parliament, they were immediately contaminated; witness O'Connell—he came fully determined not to barter the liberties of his country, but how soon he fell! He was tempted like Eve, and had no doubt passed many a sleepless night since his fall. He might be said to have mourned in sack-cloth and ashes. But the national curse of Ireland is absenteeism; and whilst provisions of every description are shipped off from thence to other countries, the poor Irish are doomed to feed on hog's meat. We are, my friends, fast approaching to a similar state; and much as we despise the tattered garments and forlorn looks of the impoverished and oppressed Hibernians

on their first arrival in this country I maintain, that another year will not elapse (unless a change takes place), before we shall cut as sorry a figure as they do. It is true, we have had clothing sent down, and it is all very well, after our keeping the soldiers, to be allowed to wear their cast-off clothes as a favour; but when these miserable substitutes are worn out, we cannot by our industry replace them; so that we must have another supply, or perhaps we may be seen skulking behind the hedges, cleansing ourselves from vermin. I am sorry to be obliged to relate these unwholesome truths; but, could I call forth the brave spirits of our forefathers, they would, on seeing the half-starved appearance of their descendants, skulk back into their graves and say, "*I know you not!*"

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## WAR WITH SPAIN.

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THERE is no believing one single word that the newspapers say on this subject, Mr. Brougham's "best possible public instructor" being, for one thing, the very greatest liar upon the whole face of the earth. From the contents of the French newspapers, it would appear that France and Spain (for they are closely united in this affair) appear to be disposed to be satisfied with seeing a



civil war raging in Portugal, which, as the worst possible termination to them, will saddle us with the charge of maintaining an army to support the new Constitution in Portugal, to make that Constitution most heartily detested by a great majority of the Portuguese, and to expose this Constitution and all its upholders and abettors to all the consequences of such detestation, making the situation of Portugal, in its state of what the fops of Whitehall call *Liberalism*, an object of contempt with the Spaniards. Thus we shall have given Spain the best of security on that side, and neither France nor Spain, nor any other not mad nation, will envy us the expense we shall incur by this senseless intermeddling.

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#### AMERICA.

MR. CANNING! I speak in a whisper; nobody is listening I hope; but, have you read the message of John Quincy Adams? I have; and, between you and I, though I would not say it publicly for the world, if you do get into a war with Spain, you must fight as they do in the north, with your *feet* and your *teeth*, for the former of which, the gout is by no means favoura-

able, and for the latter you are not, possibly, too well armed. As to HANDS, you will have none to use in such a contest; for, France and Russia will hold your left hand, and Jonathan will hold the right. I have not time at present to say more upon this American message, than just to add, that it is the sound of the hammer upon another nail, driven into the coffin of that system, of which you have been so long receiving such immense sums of our money for being the clamorous and audacious supporter. All this, mind, is between you and I: I would not say it to another soul upon any account whatever.—A happy new year to you, and, pray, never forget the "*making a stand*" against democratical encroachment," when it called out for bringing a seat-seller to the bar of the House; never forget that "*the reformers were a low degraded crew*;" never forget how the House *laughed* (though I confess that I *know* that some of the Members did not laugh, for I had the fact from my Lord Folkestone) when you uttered the words, "*the revered and ruptured Ogden*." Pray never forget these; preserve these plumes to the last moment of your life, whatever may be the result of your constitution-making



and warlike and free-trade projects. Once more begging you to let all this be between ourselves, and once more wishing you a happy new year,

I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient and

Most humble Servant,

W. M. COBBETT.

TO

DOCTOR BLACK.

Ah, Doctor! If you had but dined with me on New Year's day! and, upon my word, I should have been glad of your company. Some charitable lawyer sent me a banging turkey, on Saturday evening last, to be stuffed with the sparrows, which I had already received from my country cousins. Just as this turkey arrived, or about a quarter of an hour before, came in a turkey, from an excellent friend and faithful disciple, in Essex; on the Sunday the sworn brother of this Essex turkey came along the Macadamized road from Berkshire. Ah Doctor! say you *feelosophers* what you will, this is the sort of stuff that produces enjoyment. There was one *Reid*, who wrote a book on what he called the "*Human Mind*," when I was

a bookseller, in Philadelphia, and used to bait and laugh at this GALLATIN, who is now here the American Ambassador: I used to sell a great many copies of his book of Dr. REID; but never in my life did I open that book, always having observed that it was the *belly* and not the *head* which has the greatest influence on the actions of mankind in general. But, Doctor, to return to the sparrows! Plump and fat little things of themselves; a little grain of pepper and salt put into each; and then, undergoing the operation of baking or stewing, not in vessels of earth or iron or copper, or of that metal of which a *Scotch feelosopher's* face is supposed to consist; but in a cavern, the sides, ends, top and bottom of which consist of some of the richest of meat; then coming out swimming in their own and the turkey's gravy! Ah, Doctor! I can go no further; but again I say, that if you had dined upon these sparrows as I did, and had taken after them a pottle, or even a pot of my beer, you would not, for the next twelve hours at any rate, have thought any more about your favourite dish, a Judge stuffed with Justices of the Peace. Your Scotchmen's dishes are all metaphorical. Mine are of the contrary nature: all

realities; and, if I could but get that twist out of your head; if I could but bring you to witness the effects which the three B.'s, Bread, Bacon and Beer, have upon human actions, never should I hear you cant about your *mental improvement* again. I am,

My dear Doctor,

Your most humble and

Most obedient servant,

WM. COBBETT.

P. S. All my country cousins think that you are a real Doctor; and so you are; and I have made you a Doctor for nothing, when to have got your title from Scotland would, I dare say, have cost you a couple of shillings, or eighteen pence at least. The price generally is, I believe, a cast coat or an old pair of shoes; but, then, *feelosophers* manage so economically, that they can be hardly thought of for so high a dignity.

### ICE HOUSES.

In a new edition of "COTTAGE ECONOMY," there is a plan and explanations upon this subject. The ice is now come; and if any gentleman should think proper to put my plan into execution, he will oblige me very much by letting me know the result.

### AMERICAN TREES AND SEEDS.

The far greater part of my trees is sold, except APPLE

TREES, of which I have a pretty good store still on hand. The frost has now locked up the ground. Those orders which I have received, and which I have not executed, I most distinctly promise to execute, and to send the trees off, in *four days* after the frost shall be again *out of the ground*. Here I except those trees which are ordered to be kept by me until February.

The tree and shrub seeds, which I, last week, expected to have arrived from America, have arrived, or the ship, at least, has arrived at Deal, or is somewhere thereabouts, I having received the invoice and bill of lading by post from Deal: so that, I shall be ready next week to state the particulars of the collection of which I spoke in the last Register.

### A CLASSICAL TEACHER,

Of long experience, and great success for the rapid progress of his Pupils, before and after they enter College, could spare a few hours of the morning or evening, to give private Lectures for any genteel Family, in the west end of the town, or any where in the suburbs, contiguous to his present situation. Terms moderate; references the most satisfactory. A note, directed to Mr. Dean, 183, Fleet-street, shall meet punctual attention.

5th Jan. 1827.



## MARKETS.

Average Prices of CORN brought out ENGLAND, for the week ending December 22.

Per Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat ..	55	6	Rye ....	39	4
Barley ..	36	3	Beans ...	49	7
Oats ....	29	4	Pease ...	50	9

Total Quantity of Corn returned as Sold in the Maritime Districts, for the week ended December 22.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat ..	44,309	Rye .....	151
Barley ..	55,392	Beans . . .	2,563
Oats ...	10,797	Pease ....	951

Corn Exchange, Mark Lane.

Quantities and Prices of British Corn, &c. sold and delivered in this Market, during the week ended Saturday, December 23.

	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat..	5,517 for 16,067	9	2	Average,	58	2	
Barley..	7,815 .. 15,197	2	9	.....	38	10	
Oats..	1,787 .. 3,037	9	4	.....	33	11	
Rye....	20 .. 38	15	6	.....	38	9	
Beans..	888 .. 2,167	5	8	.....	48	9	
Pease..	607 .. 1,593	2	6	.....	52	5	

Friday, Dec. 29.—The arrivals this week are very good of all descriptions of Grain. The Wheat trade continues in a very heavy state, and may be reported 1s. per qr. lower than last Friday. Barley, Beans, and Pease, may each be stated at a reduction of 1s. per quarter. The quantity of Oats for sale is so large,

that the prices have further declined 1s. to 2s. per quarter. The Flour trade is extremely heavy.

Monday, January 1, 1827.—There were very good supplies of all descriptions of Grain last week, and this morning we have good quantities of Wheat, Barley, Beans, and Pease, from the surrounding counties, and several more vessels fresh up with Oats. Superfine Wheat is rather scarce, and such has sold at 1s. per qr. reduction, but all other sorts are so cold in hand, that they meet scarcely any demand, even though offered at 2s. per qr. below the terms of last Wednesday.

Barley is so very plentiful that hardly any progress can be made in the sales, at an abatement in value of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Beans and Grey Pease may each be reported 1s. per quarter cheaper; Boiling Pease very heavy in sale, and rather lower. The market is quite overdone with Oats, and this article continues to decline in value, and may be stated rather lower than on Wednesday last. There is much uncertainty about the top price of Flour, the trade being extremely heavy.

Price on board Ship as under.

Flour, per sack .....	50s. — 53s.
— Seconds .....	42s. — 46s.
— North Country ..	40s. — 45s.

Price of Bread.—The price of the 4lb. Loaf is stated at 9½d. by the full-priced Bakers.



Account of Wheat, &c. arrived in the Port of London, from Dec. 25 to Dec. 30, both inclusive.

Qrs.	Qrs.
Wheat .. 5,089	Tares .... 735
Barley .. 12,959	Linseed .. 940
Malt .... 5,228	Rapeseed. 12
Oats .... 18,789	Brank .. —
Beans ... 614	Mustard .. 25
Flour .... 10,662	Flax .... —
Rye .... 2,554	Hemp ... 40
Pease .... 4,212	Seeds ... 4

Foreign.—Wheat, 3,393; Barley, 2,964; Oats, 22,589; and Beans, 5,356 quarters.

Monday, Jan. 1. — The arrivals from Ireland last week were 17,253 firkins of Butter, and 6,235 bales of Bacon; and from Foreign Ports, 1,322 casks of Butter.

### HOPS.

Borough, Jan. 1.—We had more demand for Hops during last week, particularly pockets, than at the early part of last month, with an advance of about 2s. per cwt. Currency as under:—Kent, pockets from 84s. to 112s.; ditto bags, 65s. to 90s.; Sussex, pockets, 74s. to 86s. per cwt.

Maidstone, Dec. 28.—There have been a few sales made this week of middling Bags, at full as good prices, and we consider the Hop Trade has a better appearance.

Worcester, Dec. 27.—On Saturday 157 pockets were weighed; average prices 95s. to 100s.—The number of pockets of Hops weighed in Worcester Hop Market, from Dec. 25, 1825, to Dec. 25, 1826, was—New, 29,208; Old, 3,640.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 1, 1827.

It is our rule to make a report of this market that shall apply to the general trade, neither taking in a few very particular choice Beasts, for which a customer may always be found at prices totally in discordance to the legitimate trade; nor the things that go to the sausage-maker. In our last we stated that 5s. 8d. was a strained price; this was the fact, as but very few realized more than 5s. 6d., which was the fair top price. On Friday both Beef and Mutton were heavy in demand, and a shade lower. To-day is fine and cheerful; but Beef is still receding from the Christmas terms, and though the supply is short, there are quite enough. There is a good market of Mutton, and polled Sheep have recovered the depression of Friday, the best light weights making 4s. 4d.; and best Downs 4s. 8d.

#### Per Stone of 8 pounds (alive).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	4	0	to	5 4
Mutton ...	3	10	—	4 8
Veal .....	5	4	—	6 0
Pork .....	5	5	—	6 0
Lamb .....	0	0	—	0 0
Beasts . . .	2,559		Sheep ..	18,000
Calves ...	177		Pigs ...	130

#### NEWGATE, (same day.)

##### Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef .....	3	4	to	4 4
Mutton ...	2	8	—	3 8
Veal .....	3	8	—	5 8
Pork .....	4	0	—	5 8
Lamb .....	0	0	—	0 0

#### LEADENHALL, (same day.)

##### Per Stone of 8 pounds (dead).

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef ...	2	4	to	4 6
Mutton ...	2	8	—	3 10
Veal ...	3	8	—	5 4
Pork ...	4	4	—	6 0
Lamb ...	0	0	—	0 0

## POTATOES.

## SPITALFIELDS, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ware.....	3	0	to	4	10
Middlings.....	2	0	—	0	0
Chats.....	1	15	—	0	0
Common Red..	0	0	—	0	0
Onions, 0s. 0d.—0s. 0d. per bush.					

## BOROUGH, per Ton.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Ware.....	3	0	to	4	5
Middlings.....	2	0	—	0	0
Chats.....	1	15	—	0	0
Common Red..	3	0	—	4	0

## HAY and STRAW, per Load.

Smithfield.—Hay....80s. to 105s.

Straw...30s. to 36s.

Clover. 100s. to 126s.

St. James's.—Hay....75s. to 110s.

Straw..28s. to 39s.

Clover..83s. to 126s.

Whitechapel.—Hay....72s. to 105s.

Straw...32s. to 36s.

Clover..84s. to 126s.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, sold in the Maritime Counties of  
England and Wales, for the Week ended December 22, 1826.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
London* .....	58	7	38	11	32	3
Essex .....	56	8	35	1	29	5
Kent.....	56	7	37	4	30	0
Sussex.....	53	6	38	11	30	2
Suffolk .....	54	6	34	4	29	0
Cambridgeshire.....	52	1	34	6	24	1
Norfolk .....	54	0	34	6	30	1
Lincolnshire .....	53	5	37	6	25	6
Yorkshire .....	54	4	39	6	28	1
Durham .....	56	1	41	0	32	0
Northumberland .....	55	1	38	3	23	6
Cumberland .....	61	4	38	9	34	1
Westmoreland .....	62	1	48	0	34	7
Lancashire .....	59	10	40	9	37	0
Cheshire .....	57	6	53	7	30	9
Gloucestershire.....	56	11	42	8	37	5
Somersetshire .....	55	2	39	7	29	1
Monmouthshire.....	61	10	51	5	0	0
Devonshire.....	57	6	37	2	26	11
Cornwall.....	57	6	36	11	29	1
Dorsetshire .....	53	5	36	9	36	3
Hampshire .....	54	6	37	1	29	5
North Wales .....	65	7	45	6	30	8
South Wales .....	60	4	42	2	27	10

\* The London Average is always that of the Week preceding.



*Liverpool*, Dec. 26.—The arrivals of Grain, particularly of Wheat, Oats, Flour, and Oatmeal, have been considerable since Tuesday last, and, as may be observed, very principally from Ireland: the whole are not reported in the Import note annexed, owing to the intervenience of two holidays, and although the demand was languid in the past week, late prices were tolerably well maintained. At this day's market, which was but thinly attended, but little business was done: fine qualities, however, supported the quotations of this day se'nnight.

Imported into Liverpool, from the 19th to the 25th December, 1826, inclusive:—Wheat, 9,775; Barley, 3,945; Oats, 16,693; Rye, 790; Malt, 1,396; Beans, 963; Pease, 791 quarters. Flour, 1,418 sacks, per 280 lbs. Oatmeal, 1,069 packs, per 240 lbs. American Flour, 818 barrels.

*Guildford*, Dec. 30.—Wheat, new, for meal, 14*l.* to 16*l.* per load. Rye, 52*s.* to 56*s.*; Barley, 35*s.* to 38*s.*; Oats, 33*s.* to 38*s.*; Beans, 56*s.* to 60*s.*; Pease, grey, 58*s.* to 60*s.*; ditto, boilers, 60*s.* to 64*s.* per quarter.

*Norwich*, Dec. 30.—We had only a moderate supply of all Grain to this day's market.—Red Wheat selling at 52*s.* to 56*s.*; White to 57*s.*; Barley, 30*s.* to 36*s.*; Oats, 26*s.* to 31*s.*; Beans, 41*s.* to 43*s.*; Pease, 42*s.* to 45*s.*; Boilers, to 54*s.* per quarter; and Flour, 41*s.* to 42*s.* 6*d.* per sack.

*Bristol*, Dec. 30.—Our Corn markets here are very dull, and although the supplies are moderate, they are quite equal to the demand. Oats have declined in price, in consequence of the very great arrivals of foreign ones, in London, during the last fortnight. Present prices of Corn, &c. are about as follow:—Wheat, from 5*s.* 3*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*; Barley, 4*s.* 3*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*; Oats, 3*s.* to 4*s.*; Beans, 5*s.* 3*d.* to 7*s.* 7½*d.*; and Malt, 5*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per bushel, Imperial.—Flour, Seconds, 32*s.* to 42*s.* per bag.

*Ipswich*, Dec. 30.—Our market to-day was not largely supplied with Corn, and prices were much the same as last week; as follow:—Wheat, 52*s.* to 60*s.*; Barley, 32*s.* to 36*s.*; Beans, 44*s.* to 46*s.*; and Pease, 46*s.* to 48*s.* per quarter.

*Wisbech*, Dec. 30.—We had a short supply of Wheat to-day, and the little dry offered made full as much as last week. Oats and Beans about the same.—Red Wheat, 50*s.* to 56*s.*; White ditto, 56*s.* to 58*s.*; Oats, 22*s.* to 30*s.*; and Beans, 44*s.* to 48*s.* per quarter.

*Wakefield*, Dec. 29.—The supply of Wheat fresh up here to-day is tolerably good; the Flour trade in Lancashire being very flat, and having a slender attendance of buyers, the sale has been rather heavy, at the rates of last week.—Oats and Shelling are not plentiful, and fully maintain late prices. Fine heavy Barley is in fair demand; at last Friday's prices, but the light samples are difficult to quit. Beans are very dull to-day. Rapeseed is without alteration.

*Newcastle-on-Tyne*, Dec. 30.—The farmers' supply of Wheat was less this morning than it has been for some weeks past, and there being few arrivals coastwise, the sale was brisk, at last week's prices. Rye is more in demand, at the prices of last week. Barley continues dull sale. The maltsters occasionally buy a little of the best Norfolk, but all other descriptions are neglected. Malt dull sale. We had only the farmers' supply of Oats at market this morning, which was readily sold, at last week's prices.

*Manchester*, Dec. 30.—We continue to have but little doing in sales of Grain, Malt, and Flour: however, this week is generally an exception, being holiday time. We had a moderate attendance of town and country dealers on 'Change to-day, with but a small show of samples: however, the demand has been so slack, that scarcely a sale has been effected in Wheat.